

*Library*

1  
1953

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

---oOo---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1954

COUNCIL OFFICES,  
BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.



# I N D E X

<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page.</u>
Introduction.....	1
Staff.....	2
1. Statistics of the Area.....	3
2. Vital Statistics.....	3-4
3. Live Birth Rate.....	4
4. Illegitimate Birth Rate.....	4
5. Still Birth Rate.....	4
6. Deaths .....	5-6
7. Infant Mortality.....	7
8. Deaths from Zymotic Diseases.....	7
9. Cancer.....	7
10. Infectious Diseases.....	8-9
11. Tuberculosis.....	9-10
National Health Service.....	10
Hospital Facilities.....	10
Laboratory Facilities.....	11
Venereal Disease.....	11
Ambulance Facilities.....	11
Care of Mothers & Young Children.....	11-12
Maternity.....	12
Care of Premature Infants.....	12
Diphtheria Immunisation.....	12
13. Water Supply.....	12-13
14. Rodent Control.....	14
15. Drainage & Sewerage.....	14
16. House Refuse.....	14
17. Housing.....	14
18. Housing Act, 1936.....	14
19. Milk.....	14
20. Ice Cream.....	14
21. Food Shops & Bakehouses.....	15
22. Factories Act.....	16



BUDLEIGH SALTERTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Council Offices,  
BUDLEIGH SALTERTON.

Mr. Chairman, Madam & Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you my Annual report for the year ending the 31st December, 1954. The report includes a section kindly compiled by the Sanitary Inspector & Surveyor,

The general health of the inhabitants of the district has been satisfactory and the incidence of infectious disease low.

According to the estimate of the Registrar General the mid-year population increased by 60 from 3,790 in 1953 to 3,850 in 1954.

Fewer children were born in 1954 than in 1953 and the standardised live birth rate of 11.8 was much below that for England & Wales as a whole (15.2).

Whilst the death rate showed an increase from 10.3. in 1953 to 11.2 in 1954, the average age at death of 72.5 for males and 77.6 for females was considerably higher than those rates for the country as a whole (males 67.3 and females 72.44).

An increase in the number of new cases of respiratory tuberculosis was recorded. It is gratifying to note that as from the 1st October, 1954, it became illegal in this area for milk other than pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested to be sold for human consumption. The effect of this order should result in a considerable reduction in the number of cases of tuberculosis of bovine origin such as tuberculosis of the glands, bones, and joints etc.,

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation for the help, co-operation and support which has been given to me during the year by all members of the Council.

I have the honour to be,  
Your obedient servant,

L.G. ANDERSON.  
Medical Officer of Health.



S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

L.G. ANDERSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor and Water Engineer

MR. A.E. PARRY, C.R.San.I., M.I.Mun.E.,  
M.Inst.R.A., A.M.I.C.E.I., A.I.W.E., M.I.San.E.,

---



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b28963271>



1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area ( in acres) ... ..	1018
Resident Population (Mid-Year 1954) as estimated by the Registrar General...	3850
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1954)...	1415
Rateable value (end of 1954) ... ..	£50,239
Sum represented by a penny rate. ... ..	£198

2. VITAL STATISTICS.(a) Live Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	21	9	30
Illegitimate	2	1	3
Total	23	10	33

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	8.6
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	11.8
Live Birth rate per 1,000 civilian population England & Wales	15.2

(b) Still Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

Still birth rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births	-
Still birth rate per 1,000 total live births	-
Still birth rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births England & Wales	24.0

(c) Deaths.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
	41	43	84
Corrected death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population			22.5
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population			11.2
Death rate per 1,000 civilian population England & Wales			11.3
Death from maternal causes			Nil



(d) Infant Mortality

(Deaths of infants under 1 year of age).

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	—	—	—
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births			Nil
Infant mortality per 1,000 live births England & Wales			25.5

3. LIVE BIRTH RATE.

During 1954, 23 male and 10 female (total 33) infants were born which represents 5 more male and 10 fewer female births than in the previous year. The standardised birth rate decreased from 12.0 in 1953 to 11.8 in 1954.

The following table shows the live birth rate during the last 10 years:-

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Budleigh Salterton	18.3	17.3	15.4	10.8	11.4	13.5	10.6	10.8	10.0	8.6
Standard- ised	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	12.65	12.9	12.0	11.8
England & Wales	16.1	19.1	20.5	17.9	16.7	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2

4. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE.

Of the 33 infants born during 1954, three were illegitimate.

The illegitimate birth rate for the last 10 years is as follows:- (Rate per 1,000 total live births).

1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
132.8	47.0	17.6	125.0	23.2	60.0	25.0	50.0	26.0	78.0

5. STILL BIRTHS.

There were no stillbirths during the year.



6. DEATHS.

Of the whole population residing in the urban district 84 died (41 male and 43 female) which represents a corrected death rate of 22.5 but which when allowance for age and sex distribution has been made represents a "Standardised" death rate of 11.2. This rate is lower than that of England & Wales as a whole (11.3).

The following table shows the "Corrected" and "Standardised" death rates for Budleigh Salterton U.D. for the last 10 years:-

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Corrected	20.2	21.3	20.8	16.5	21.4	19.2	20.8	17.2	18.5	22.5
Standardised	-	-	-	-	12.0	10.6	11.7	9.6	10.3	11.2
England & Wales	11.4	11.5	12.0	10.8	11.7	11.6	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3

(a) Causes of Death

The following table shows the causes of death (data supplied by the Registrar General).

	Males	Females	Total
Cancer			
Malignant neoplasm stomach	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm lungs	1	3	4
Malignant neoplasm breast	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm uterus	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm other sites	2	7	9
Leukæmia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Coronary disease, angina	4	4	8
Hypertension with heart disease (High blood pressure)	1	1	2
Other Heart Disease	6	8	14
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Diabetes	1	-	1
Other circulatory disease	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	9	8	17
Influenza	1	-	1
Bronchitis	5	2	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Nephritis & Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	2	5
Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	-
All other accidents	-	1	1
Suicide	-	1	1
Total	41	43	84





As in the preceding year the most prevalent causes of death were diseases of the heart 24 cases (28.6%), vascular lesions of the nervous system (cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis etc.,) caused 17 deaths (20.2%) and cancer 17 deaths (20.2%).

One case of accidental death was recorded a female aged 83 years who died from shock following fracture of left femur after an accidental fall.

I am pleased to report that no deaths from motor vehicle accidents were recorded.

One case of suicide occurred, a female aged 76 years died from aspirin poisoning self administered whilst the balance of her mind was disturbed.

(b) Age at death.

The average age at death during 1954 was 74.9 and is elightly above that for the previous year. The following table shows the average age at death during the last five years:-

		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Males		70.0	75.6	73.0	73.0	72.5
Females		74.0	74.7	74.4	77.3	77.6
Both Sexes		72.2	75.1	73.7	74.4	74.9
England &	M		66.49	65.85	67.06	67.3
# Wales	F		71.22	70.88	72.35	72.44

\* Expectation of Life.- On the basis of the death-rates for the year 1953, the expectation of life of a boy at birth is 67.30 years, and of a girl 72.44. This compares with 67.06 and 72.35, respectively, on the basis of the 1952 death-rates and with 48.43 and 52.38 on the basis of the death-rates for 1901-1910.

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
1, and under 2 yrs	-	-	-	-
2 +	-	-	-	-
5 +	-	-	-	-
10 +	-	-	-	-
20 +	1	-	1	1.19
30 +	-	-	-	-
40 +	2	-	2	-
50 +	3	2	5	5.95
60 +	6	7	13	15.5
70 +	12	15	27	32.6
80 +	16	11	27	32.6
90 - 100	1	8	9	10.7
All Ages	41	43	84	





7. INFANT MORTALITY.

I am pleased to report that no infant under the age of 1 year died during 1954.

8. DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES

	Males	Females	Total
Smallpox	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-
Diarrhoe under 2 years of age	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

9. CANCER.

During 1954, 17 cases of deaths from Cancer were recorded. The various parts of the body affected are shown in the following table:

	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	1	-	1
Lungs and bronchus	1	3	4
Breast	-	1	1
Uterus	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	2	7	9
Total	4	13	17

The incidence of deaths from cancer during the last 10 years is as follows:-

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Males	6	8	10	4	7	5	6	5	4	4
Females	10	14	8	8	7	9	6	7	9	13
Total	16	22	18	12	14	14	12	12	13	17
Rate per 1,000 resident population	4.35	5.95	4.9	3.25	3.74	3.67	3.18	3.2	3.44	4.43



10. INFECTIOUS DISEASES.(a) Measles

Following 1953, a year when the incidence of Measles was high, as was to be expected very few cases (6 only) occurred and these were of a mild nature.

(b) Diphtheria.

I am pleased to report that for the 8th consecutive year there has been no case of Diphtheria in the district.

The table below shows the incidence of the various notifiable infectious diseases for the year 1954:-

	No. of cases notified	Deaths
Measles	6	-
Whooping cough	8	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Erysipelas	1	-
Pneumonia	4	-
Food Poisoning	2	-
Total	22	-

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable infectious diseases grouped according to age:-

	Under 1 Yr	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+	Total
Measles	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
Whooping cough	-	-	2	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	8
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
All causes	-	1	2	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	2	3	22

The seasonal incidence of Measles in Budleigh Salterton and England & Wales for 1954 was as follows:-

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	May	Jun	Jly	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Budleigh Salterton	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
	5			1			-			-		
England & Wales	22,811			30,225			29,658			64,276		



Below is tabulated the incidence (numbers notified) of various infectious diseases during the last 10 years:

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Measles	165	10	22	-	131	7	16	13	177	6
Whooping-cough	9	-	26	3	25	19	26	1	41	8
Scarlet Fever	-	2	-	2	1	4	-	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	10	7	1	-	4
Erysipelas	-	-	1	2	2	5	1	-	1	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sonne Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

# 11. TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1954, 3 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified (2 males and 1 female). The age distribution of new cases, localisation of the disease, and deaths from Tuberculosis, notified during 1954 were as follows:-

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1								
1-								
5-			2	1				
15-								
25-								
35-								
45-								
55-								
65-								
All Ages	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
	3				Nil			





The number of cases still on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year was as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	13	11	24
Non-Pulmonary	6	12	18
Total	19	23	42

12.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

The Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority (Devon County Council) under Part II and III of the Act as applicable to your district are briefly set out below:-

#### PART II.

##### (a) HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

##### (i) General

The Urban District is well served by the Budleigh Salterton Cottage Hospital (Tel: No: Budleigh Salterton 20) where there is accommodation for:-

Male	8 beds
Female	8 beds
Private Wards	3 wards
Nursery	2 beds and 1 cot

In addition to the above use is made of:-

1. Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East, Exeter .  
(Tel: No: Exeter 2261) - 315 beds.
2. Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Buckerell Bore, Exeter.  
(Tel: No: Exeter 54217) - 115 beds.
3. West of England Eye Infirmary, Magdalen Street, Exeter.  
(Tel: Exeter 3183) - 62 beds.
4. Exmouth Cottage Hospital, Claremont Grove, Exmouth.  
(Tel: No: Exmouth 4381) - 45 beds.

The Plastic Surgery Centre for Devon is held at the Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital on the 2nd Thursday in each month from 9.30. a.m. to 12.30. Mr. Fitz-Gibbons and Mr. Bodenham of the South Western Regional Hospital Board attend.

##### (ii) Maternity

1. Poltimore Nursing Home - 7 beds.
2. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter - 10 beds.
3. Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital for complicated or difficult cases.

##### (iii) Isolation.

Cases of Infectious Diseases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Whipton, (Tel: No: Exeter 67158) as in previous years.

I should like to record my sincere appreciation for the ready help and co-operation given at all times by the Medical Superintendent and Staff of that Hospital.





(iv) Smallpox.

A smallpox hospital of 28 beds at Upton Pyne administered by the Regional Hospital Board is available in case of need (Tel: No: Stoke Canon 207).

Should your Medical Officer of Health require the services of a consultant arrangements have been made to call upon:-

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone</u>	
		<u>By Day</u>	<u>By Night</u>
Dr. C. Seward	20, West Southernhay, Exeter.	Exeter 2110	Exeter 4120
Dr. W.J. Laird	City Hospital, Exeter.	Exeter 2671 (Office)	Exeter 3116 (Home)
Dr. A.H.G. Down	1, The Mede, Whipton, Exeter.	Exeter 3805	Exeter 67121

(b) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Bacteriological and Serological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, 7, Dix's Field, Exeter (Tel: No: Exeter 54959), under the direction of Dr. B. Moore, whose ready co-operation and help I wish to acknowledge.

(c) VENEREAL DISEASE.

Under the present scheme free advice and treatment is available to all persons at the following Centre:

<u>EXETER.</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.	Mon. 7 - 8 p.m. Fri. 2 - 3 p.m.	Mon. 6 - 7 p.m. Fri. 3 - 4 p.m.

(d) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

As from the 5th July, 1948, the Local Health Authority became responsible for the ambulance services in the area, and at their request the Exmouth Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade agreed to act as their agents and continue the service commenced in 1936.

Three ambulances are maintained at the Ambulance Station, Bastin Hall, Elm Grove, Exmouth (Tel: No: Exmouth 2857).

In the district served the ambulances have carried 1,693 patients an increase of 21 on the last year; 159 accident casualties, 55 less than last year; and covered 25,281 miles, 2,006 less than last year.

PART II.(e) CARE OF MOTHERS & YOUNG CHILDREN.

A Health Visitor is assigned to this district, Miss Ballard, Everly Cottage, Sidford, (Tel: No: Sidmouth 1296). The Medical Officer who attends the Infant Welfare Centre is Dr. Dawe of Budleigh Salterton.



The Centres are held at The Church Institute, Budleigh Salterton, on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays in each month from 2.0.p.m. to 4.0.p.m.

During 1954 the following attendances were made:-

Total No: of attendances of Mothers.	Total No: of babies attending.	Total No: of Toddlers attending.
257 (of which 44 were first attendances)	197 (of which 39 were first attendances)	124 (of which 28 were first attendances)

(f) MATERNITY.

There is one District Nurse Midwife in this district, Nurse Powlesland, Burnside, Halse Hill Lane, Budleigh Salterton, (Tel: No: B.S. 274). Nurse Bolt of The Bungalow, Yettington, (Tel: No: Colaton Raleigh 256) acts as relief in the absence of Nurse Powlesland. Mrs. E. Kemp, of 16, Cliff Road, Budleigh Salterton, (Tel: No: B.S. 483) also practises as an independent midwife.

(g) CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

When necessary, arrangements can be made for the admission of a premature baby and its mother to the nearest maternity unit, in this case the Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Exeter.

(h) DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation against Diphtheria should be given at the age of 8 months and consists of a course of two injections of A.P.T. given at one month's interval. The protection thus provided should be maintained by means of a single reinforcing injection at 5 years of age, and a second single reinforcing injection at 10 years of age.

The immunisation can be given by the patient's own doctor, the Medical Officer attending the Infant Welfare Centres or by the Assistant Schools Medical Officer.

During 1954, 44 children received initial immunisation and 69 were given reinforcing injections.

13. WATER SUPPLY.

The town is fortunate in having an adequate and sufficient water supply and distribution system. The total quantity of water pumped during the year 1954 was 68,821,600 gallons.

(a) Source of supply.

The source is a very deep spring which rises in a well at the Kersbrook Pumping Station, and the characteristics of the water have remained unchanged since it was first submitted for examination by the public analyst over 40 years ago. The distribution system is divided into three levels, the high level being fed from a reservoir of 60,000 gallons capacity situate at the Flagstaff, the middle level having a reservoir of 240,000 gallons capacity and situate at Sherbrook Chine, whilst the low level has a reservoir of 150,000 gallons capacity situate at the Crabpot. A second deep spring at Tidwell has been piped to Kersbrook.

The pumping plant consists of six electrically driven centrifugal pumps, one turbine driven triple ram pump - discontinued after July, and one standby oil driven triple ram pump.



(b) Quantity.

All domestic properties are connected to the main water supply. During the year 50 new dwellings were connected to the main town water supply. There has been an adequate supply at all times of the year.

(c) Quality.

During July, the raw water samples which are normally free from coli organisms suddenly produced a high count, this was immediately traced by means of fluorescein to a defect in the hydraulic turbine ram pump which was forthwith taken out of use.

The raw water samples quickly returned to normal and have remained consistently so ever since.

As reported in 1953, concern is felt regarding the degree of protection which should be given to the spring head at Tidwell and it is hoped that in the very near future an adequate area around the spring will be fenced off and kept as a protected area, and that the drainage to Tidwell House and Tidwell Farm will be so modified as to exclude any possibility of contaminating the water.

In September the chlorinating plant was modernised, three Wallace & Tierman chlorine injector pumps being provided one for each of the three rising mains.

Of the 76 samples of water sent to the Public Health Laboratory in Exeter 69 have been Class I. The water is sampled weekly.

The Results of an analysis of a sample of raw water taken from the Kersbrook well and examined by Messrs. Tickle & Reynolds. Public Analysts is as follows:-

CHEMICAL (Results expressed as parts per 100,000).

Chlorine present as Chlorides	3.2
Nitrogen present as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen present as Nitrates	0.4
Phosphates	trace
Sulphates	0
Free Carbon Dioxide	0
Total Hardness equivalent to Calcium Carbonate	21.6
Temporary Hardness(annulled by boiling)	19.0
Permanent Hardness (not altered by boiling)	2.6
Saline Ammonia	0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0026
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C	0.05
Oxygen absorbed immediately	0
Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron in solution	0
Iron in sedimentary form	0
Manganese	0
Total Solid Constituents	40.0
Organic Matter observed in igniting the solid constituents	None
Hydrogen Ion Concentration equivalent to pH	7.4

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Bacillus coli communis per 100 millilitres	None
--	------

PUBLIC ANALYST'S COMMENTS.

The results of the examination of the sample show that the purity is satisfactory in all respects for drinking and the general requirements of a public supply.

The water is non-plumbo-solvent.





Report of The Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector.

14. RODENT CONTROL.

During the year 1,297 baits were laid on 37 premises resulting in 186 casualties amongst the rats. Four small block-controlled schemes were carried out, and there were 32 visits to Food Shops. Two firms employ specialist rat catchers.

15. DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

During the year 50 new dwellings were connected to the main sewer. The existing system whereby all sewage is discharged into the sea between certain times of the day - one hour after high water and one hour before low water - continues to function very satisfactorily, and no evidence of pollution of the beaches occurs. 53 new drains were tested during the period.

16. HOUSE REFUSE.

House refuse is collected once weekly.

Large hotels and boarding houses are dealt with twice weekly. Arrangements are also made for the collection of trade refuse.

The controlled tip at South Road has been well maintained and is treated regularly for the control of rats.

17. HOUSING.

On the Bedlands Estate four two-bedroomed and four three-bedroomed houses and twenty-four flats have been completed and occupied during the year.

18. HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Preliminary inspections have been carried out in compliance with Circular No. 30/54 et. seq. in connection with slum clearance procedure.

19. MILK.

Samples of milk have been submitted to the County Public Health Laboratory for examination under the methylene blue keeping test.

The number of retailers on the register at the end of 1954 was five, this being a reduction over the previous year, due to more centralisation. On October 1st, 1954, the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No.2) Order, 1954 came into force, since when only specially designated milk has been sold in the Urban District.

20. ICE CREAM.

Samples of ice cream have been submitted to the County Public Health Laboratory for examination under the methylene blue keeping test.

There are fifteen ice cream retailers in the town, their products being manufactured by the firms of Walls, Eldorado, Lyons and Meddcream.





21. FOOD SHOPS & BAKEHOUSES.

The number of food premises in the town is as follows:-

Bakers and confectioners,	
cafes and restaurants	9
Grocers and General Stores	11
Greengrocers.	5
Butchers	5
Fishmongers.	2

Food shops and bakehouses have been inspected regularly, and no formal action has been necessary in order to have defects remedied.

Unsound food condemned was as follows:-

Meat products (fresh)	510 lb.
Meat products (tinned)	451 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Fish	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ stone.
Dried Fruit	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Other foods	755 tins.
Miscellaneous	2 grouse and 10 sheep heads.

Condemned food is buried at the Council's controlled tip.



FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

1. INSPECTION FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISION AS TO HEALTH (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspect- ions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4,5 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2		
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	15	30		
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).				
Total	16	32	-	-

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness					
Overcrowding					
Unreasonable temperature					
Inadequate ventilation					
Ineffective drainage of floors					
Sanitary conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1		2	
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act not including offences relating to outwork.					
Total	2	1		2	





